

## ARRIVAL OF THE

**STEAM SHIP**

**EUROPA.**

One Week Later from the Old World.

News from Hungary Confirmed.

MARKETS, &c., &c.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 11, 1849.

The Europa arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, making the passage from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the first, in the remarkably short period of nine days.

Mr. Bancroft and family are passengers in the Europa.

The chief interest of the news as before, is centered in the affairs of Hungary, a full account of which is subjoined.

## HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

The latest intelligence from Hungary within our reach, is embraced in advices from Vienna of the 26th ult. The news is still blind, unsatisfactory, and full of contradictions as ever.

The Wiener Zeitung, (a Vienna newspaper) publishes what it calls an explanation of the manner in which Gorgey's surrender was brought about. The document, however, contains so little news that it is not deemed advisable to quote it; for while it carefully informs the public of all those circumstances, of which you are already advised, with equal care it eschews throwing light upon those circumstances, which are still open to the broadest doubts and suspicion.

The London Daily News of the 31st ult., says, 'the general belief throughout the continent is that the Hungarians surrendered with their army to Paskiewitch, on a pledge being given by the Russian commander, that his master, the Czar, would guarantee the independence of Hungary.'

The latest intelligence contains nothing to raise a doubt that the Hungarian Klappa still holds possession of Comorn. One account confirms that an action was fought between Raab and Comorn, in which the Magyars obtained some advantage.

The Ban Jellachich had arrived at Temesvar from the Banat. He is stated to have met with no opposition on his march, and to have found the roads covered with arms and warlike stores, which had been abandoned by the Magyars after their fatal defeat by Haynau.

Generals Bem and Guyon, finding themselves surrounded by Ruders, left their troops, and contrived to escape.

According to the Wandrer, the decision of the Emperor, concerning the surrender of the corps of Gorgey is, that part be enlisted in the imperial ranks and part be disbanded and dismissed to their homes. The officers will be admitted to trial by court martial.

Accounts from Pest state that it was rumored there that Kossuth had been captured on the frontier of Wallachia. A price had been set on his head of 80,000 roubles. Another account still, from Turkey assures us that Bem and Kossuth had arrived at Adrianople, (Turkey) where they embarked on board a British vessel.

The letter from Gorgey to Klappa, directing the surrender of Comorn, assigns no reason for his course, other than that he had been convinced of the hopelessness of their cause, and wished to give peace to his country as the only expedient which would save it from utter perdition.

A letter from Kossuth (written before he knew of the surrender of Gorgey), is said, by Austrian authority, to have been found, which contains a frank admission that the cause of the Magyars was irretrievably lost.

The Russian Minister at Paris, in a formal note, has given an assurance to the French government, that the Emperor has not thought of territorial aggrandizement, but that he will withdraw his army from Hungary as soon as the Hungarians lay down their arms.

The combined Russian and Austrian force, engaged in the Hungarian campaign, amounted to 286,000 foot, 37,000 horse, and 1,148 cannon. Opposed to them were 366,000 Hungarians, ill supplied with the materials of war and without discipline.

## COMMERCIAL—THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

In the English manufacturing districts generally, there continues a growing firmness.

The weather continues exceedingly fine both in England and Ireland. Harvest operations on the continent are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. Consequently, the market for breadstuffs continues to recede. The advices from the north of Europe are not favorable for the crops, but from every other section they are cheering in the highest degree.

The market for American cured provisions has been dull during the week, and the ruling prices have been far from remunerating.

There is a good business doing in the iron market at improving prices.

Liverpool cotton market, Aug. 31st. Fair Mobile and Upland 54, fair Orleans 53. Fair American flour is in a limited demand. Baltimore and Ohio, 23s 6d a 24s; old western canal sells at 23s.

Corn is in moderate demand at 25s to 26s per quarter for white and yellow, and 27s 6d to 28s for pure white.

Bacon, unchanged. Hams, dull; fine brought 28s 30s per cwt. Shoulders, in more demand at 21s to 22s 6d. Sales of prime mess pork a 37s to 38s. The advance last week in lard has checked the demand.

## One Day Later from Europe.

New York, Sept. 13.

The New York papers have one day's later news from Europe.

Comorn had capitulated. The Austrian Minister of War entered the fortress on the 29th. The country of the Wang has been entirely evacuated by the Hungarians.

Kossuth is positively said to have left Arad for England, with the Hungarian crown jewels.

New York, Sept. 15—3 P. M.

Advices have been received from St. Domingo to the 22d. The National Congress has decreed to General SANTA ANNA the titles of Liberator and General-in-Chief of the Dominican army, in recompense for his services.

Baz has been elected President of the Republic by five electoral colleges, and was proclaimed on the 18th ult.

The country, at present, enjoys perfect tranquility. Every one attended eagerly the installation of BAZ, being persuaded of his making great changes in affairs. Nothing has yet been done concerning the expected protection of France and in the present state of that Republic, it is not believed she can afford any assistance.

J. ELIOT, U. S. Consul, enjoys the esteem of the whole population.

## Late and Interesting from New Mexico.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.

An express from San Francisco and Los Vegas (New Mexico,) arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 4th inst. It left San Francisco on the 15th Los Vegas on the 16th Aug. On the latter day a band of 10 Apache Indians attacked Capt. Jud's force at Los Vegas, and were repulsed, losing all but some 10 warriors. The Indians were recognized as having committed previous depredations, and violated their treaties.

On the first fire the Indians retreated, and were pursued over a broken country 8 or 10 miles. Six prisoners were taken. The enemy were well mounted and fought hand to hand. Lieut. Burnside, Sergeant Ambrose, and private Meader were wounded.

The monthly mail established by order of Col. Washington, leaves Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fe, the 15th of each month.

Col. Collier was to leave Santa Fe for California in a few days.

Col. Calhoun, Indian agent, has established his headquarters at Santa Fe. Stanfield the murderer of Kane, was executed on the 27th of July. Captain Murray left Fort Smith on the 9th of August.

Trade was dull at Chihuahua. Major Chevalier had another fight with the Comanches on the 17th July, at the copper mines killing 40 and taking 200 prisoners. 500 mules were captured. The loss of the Texans was only one man. A reduction of duty to the extent of 4 cents a yard on cotton goods, had taken place at El Paso.

Col. Washington's situation at Santa Fe in the midst of a population of 40,000 hostile Indians is considered critical.

The Sangra Christie mines have been explored and found to contain no gold.

## Later from California.

New York, Sept. 13.

The steamer Empire City, arrived this morning from Chagres, with later news from California. She brings upwards of \$800,000 in gold.

A riot took place in San Francisco between a party of armed Americans, and some Chilians, whose property was destroyed. Great excitement in consequence prevailed.

Theodore Sanders and Samuel Roberts were convicted of riot, and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

The shares of the Mormon Mining Association, sell at \$500 each. On American and Feather rivers, rich deposits of gold are said to have been discovered.

It is reported that one man unassisted, gathered \$6,000 in gold in one week.

The average amount gathered daily by each person is one ounce.

The Sacramento Valley is unusually healthy, although unusually warm. The thermometer on one day stood at 145 degrees in the shade.

Provisions are plenty at the mines. Two pieces of property at San Francisco, which sold three months ago for \$100, now bring \$10,000 to \$15,000. Upwards of 3000 passengers arrived at San Francisco in July.

The dates from San Francisco are to Aug. 2.

THE FLORIDA DIFFICULTY.—As a pendant to the letter of the Secretary of War, &c., published in our paper of Saturday, indicating the pacific policy of the Executive of the United States in regard to the Indians of Florida, we extract from the Richmond Daily Times, (being part of a brief history of the recent outbreak the action of the Government) the following:

"So much for the official history of this Indian difficulty, so far as it has transpired. From the actual scene of the anticipated hostilities we have no intelligence of any importance. A lieutenant in a volunteer company stationed at Fort Moseley, near Enterprise, writes to the Jacksonville Republican, under date of August 22d that company had arrived at that place, and were recruiting to be ready for fight."

We are all well (he says) and in fine spirits and full ripe now for Indian fight; and form all I can learn there is but little or no doubt but what we can and will be accommodated with a fight—at any rate, as soon as our men and horses recruit a little from the fatigues of these wearisome marches. There are men of veracity at this place who have seen Indians in the neighborhood but a few days before arrived, and they say that they can show us Indian any time in half or a day at most. We intend giving them a trial in one or two days. Hope by the time I write you again, to have the pleasure of sending you an INDIAN SCALP, or of informing you of a successful victory on our part, if no more; but I would like to have THE SCALP."

Comment upon the spirit indicated by such language as this is not necessary to make it plain to every understanding. It most prove, however, the satisfaction of all who read, that the Administration has some annoying difficulties to contend with.—National Intelligencer.

## New York State Fair at Syracuse.

Syracuse, Sept. 12. A. M.

The great Agricultural Fair commenced this morning, and already full 50,000 yeomen of the State are on the ground.

The hotels are all full, and it is impossible to get a place to sit. Among the visitors we notice Hon. Millard Fillmore, Gen. Wool, Hon. Mr. Greig, G. A. Granger, and others.

Mr. Clay will arrive at 1 o'clock. He will be accompanied by Messrs. Hollister, Sherman and Walker, from Utica. He will be received at the Depot by the city authorities.

Military and fire companies are arriving from all parts of the State, and every train adds more to the crowd.

The arrival of stock, farming implements, &c., is very large, and bids fair to excel any other State Fair.

The buildings on the ground are tastefully decorated, and are also roomy. "Flora's Hall" is the center of attraction, and the ladies of Syracuse have displayed great taste in its decoration.

Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio will arrive here today. It is stated that Gen. Scott and Martin Van Buren will not visit the Fair. Four more trains of stock have just arrived.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—It is said that there is a prospect of a law being passed in Portugal for the abolition of slavery in all the Colonies of that country. A bill for this purpose was read in the Chamber of Peers at Lisbon, on the 25th of May last, and on the 25th June following the Committee on Colonial Affairs, to which it was referred, made a report approving and recommending its adoption by the Chambers.

The number slaves that will be freed by this measure, should it become a law, is between 50,000 and 60,000 nearly 30,000 of whom are in the settlements along the Eastern Coast of Africa, about 60,000 in the Cape Verde Island and the remainder chiefly in the settlement and on the islands along the Western Coast of Africa.

## THE FREEMAN:

J. S. Fouke, Editor and Publisher.

LOWERSANDUSKY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

AGENTS.—V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets, and E. W. CARR, Esq., Sun buildings, Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia, are authorized to act as agents for the "LOWER SANDUSKY FREEMAN."

WE have been authorized to announce HON. ISAAC VANDOREN, as an Independent Free Soil candidate, for re-election to the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature, from the Legislative District composed of the counties of Sandusky, Wood, and Ottawa.

## MASS WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

Whigs of Sandusky County.—Believing that the interests of this county require that a change be made in its officers, and knowing this can only be effected by a unanimous concert of the friends of equal rights and privileges, deem it our duty to call a Mass Convention of the Whigs of Sandusky County, to be held at the Court House in Lower Sandusky, on Saturday, the 29th day of September, inst., at which time and place the nomination of candidates to be supported at the coming election, for the offices of Auditor, Sheriff, Recorder, Coroner, Commissioner, Surveyor, and Poor House Director, will be made. Our opponents are ever at work, and to their secret industry and organization, more than to their numerical force, may be attributed their success in this county. It is therefore hoped that every Whig in the county, and every other man who feels that he has any interest in its future prosperity and welfare, and the triumph of right principles, will cheerfully respond to this call, and that they will come thoroughly prepared for an efficient organization.

JOHN L. GREENE,  
R. B. HAYS,  
C. R. McCULLOCH,  
D. H. HERSHEY,  
JACOB KRIDLER,  
J. S. FOUKE.

Sept. 22, '49. Whig Central Com. San. Co.

The 'Democracy' met at the Court House on Saturday last, and as we told our readers they would do, nominated all the Court House clique, for re-election. As far as we know, they are good men, and appreciate the virtues of office, as one of them fully testified in a very neat and appropriate speech, in which gratitude for the fat office which the faithful awarded him for his apostasy to another party, and the abuse of the Whigs, alternately held sway. The following are the names of the gentlemen nominated:

Auditor—Homer Everett.  
Sheriff—James Parks,  
Coroner—Andrew B. Lindsey,  
Surveyor—Horace E. Clark,  
Recorder—Benj. F. Fletcher,  
Commissioner—Martin Wright,  
Poor House Director—Joseph Reed.

By reference to another column of our paper, it will be seen that there will be a Festival held at the Court House on Wednesday evening next, the proceeds of which will be laid out in the purchase of a bell for the Presbyterian Church. A good bell would not only be a convenience to the church, but would add much to the lustre of our town, and we don't know of a better or more easy plan to get one, than for every man and woman in Lower Sandusky and vicinity to go up to the Court House and pay a quarter, and eat just such a supper, as the ladies know how to get up.

Friend Bean of the Bucyrus Forum, says that we are a base and infamous liar. Well, maybe we are, if the Forum's assertion will make us so, but we think it has an admirable way of telling it. If Mr. Bean wishes to enter into a discussion with us about Weller's defecation, or any other subject, let him show due deference to the dignity of the press, and observe those rules of etiquette which a fair and candid difference of opinion may merit, and not brand arguments as base lies without showing they are such. Mr. Bean being considerable older than we are, let us to believe that he would have set an example worthy of imitation, but the result shows that experience prophetheth him not, and that he is now as devoid of wisdom and gentlemanly courtesy, as—the young man he is pleased to brand as a base and infamous liar.

THE GOLD DOLLARS.—Our friend, Mr. George Willard, who is now on a visit to his friends in this place, presented us with one of these little jokers, with the assurance that we could keep it as our own individual private property, which is the first gold dollar we have seen. It is a little over half the size of a five cent piece, on one side has a representation of a man's head, and thirteen stars to represent the original states, and on the other the words 'United States of America,' and '1 dollar 1849.'

Since the article in reply to the letter from York was put in type, we have been authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Thompson as a candidate for Congress, and accordingly have discontinued his name. We are sorry to do so, as this will, from present appearances, leave Mr. Wood in full possession of the field.

Another Corrupt Coalition—Hunkers and Barnburners united in N. York.

New York, Sept. 25, P. M.

The 'Democratic' Mass Convention at Syracuse, adjourned last night sine die, after adopting Hunker and Barnburner resolutions. The 'Democratic' party are now united, a joint Hunker and Barnburner ticket being in the field.

The German patriot, Frederick Hecker arrived with his family from Havre. He intends making Belleville, Illinois, his residence.

Let every Whig in the county, who is not unavoidably detained, be present at the convention next Saturday.

## The Democrat's Correspondent.

The last Democrat contains a letter purporting to have been written in York tp, by a Whig who has been a subscriber to the Freeman, but the gauge is too thin to hide the deception attempted to be played off on the voters of this county; for the writer evidently intended to lead them to believe that he is an unadulterated Whig, and that it is to save the principles of the party that he prefers voting for the regular nominated Locofoco ticket. In this free country, it is the inalienable right of every man who exercises the elective franchise, to use it as he may think best for the good of his country, and while we fully concede this privilege to all, we wish to enjoy the same right, and maintain our position as a freeman, without having our intentions impugned or suspected. We think if the Democrat's correspondent had been a regular reader of the Freeman, or had taken the pains to enquire of those who have known us for years, he would have been far from accusing us of deserting Whig principles. "Deserting Whig principles!" Why, our dear friend, when we announce our determination to support a regularly nominated Locofoco candidate for Congress, a regularly nominated Locofoco candidate for the Legislature, subscribe for a Locofoco newspaper in preference to a Whig one, and denounce a man for showing the defalcation of Weller, a fact made known by a statement of the Locofoco commissioners of Butler county, and say that we like him better than we do Capt. Thompson or Mr. Van Doren, gentlemen that none but the most abandoned demagogues would abuse and vilify, as the said correspondent has done, than you may begin to suspect that there is something wrong about our policies.

But the fact is, the letter alluded to, was never written by a Whig, nor by a man living in York township, but is a regular Locofoco production from beginning to end, and is just such an one as would be expected to emanate from the pen of an overfed Locofoco office holder of this county, and who has been solicited to do the dirty work of the Democrat, the editor knowing that should he make such charges against Thompson and Van Doren, it would have the effect to produce an impression in their favor. There will be a desperate effort made to defeat these gentlemen at the coming election this fall, and no means, however infamous and libelous, will be left undone, to effect that object, and this letter is but the commencement of a regular trade of abuse and vituperation that is to be waged against them. But we much mistake the intelligence of the people of this district, if they can be lapped into the support of Wood and Wilson, by such balderdash as is exhibited by the writer of that letter.

The Democrat's correspondent shows himself too well acquainted with the affairs of this county, enters too minutely into the statements which he condescends to make, and shows too much feeling about our supporting Independent men for Congress and the Legislature, in preference to regularly nominated Locofocos, to warrant the belief that he is a Whig now, although we are credibly informed that some ten or twelve years ago he did belong to that party, and that finding better feed by serving Locofocoism, he then abjured Whiggery, and fully determined that he would serve no party that did not keep plenty of fodder in the stalls, or in other words, did not shell out liberally. How any Whig could become incensed at us, by reading the article in which we stated our determination to support Mr. Thompson, we cannot surmise. We stated distinctly that we only spoke for ourselves, and that we would let our Whig friends vote as they might think it their duty, and that we should be satisfied, but that we would be pleased to see them vote as we did. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Van Doren are both prominent Democrats, having always acted with that party. Mr. Thompson was a delegate to their convention which met in this place on last Saturday. Mr. Van Doren was nominated for Representative last fall because he and a large portion of the Democrats differed with their brethren on the question of slavery, he holding that Congress had the right to prohibit slavery in our new acquired territory, and his opponents holding that the inhabitants of the territories themselves had the sole right to decide that matter. With this understanding he was elected, and while in the Legislature he acted up to this principle, and to the satisfaction of his friends. Finding him to be an honest man, an efficient member, fully carrying out the interests of his constituents, they have renominated him, and although differing with us on most of the prominent questions before the people, we shall give him our support, recognizing the right for others to do as they please. His services to this district, in a local point of view, have been of inestimable value, and have proved abundantly successful, and we owe him a debt of gratitude, which ought to be repaid. The demagogues of this county may vilify and misrepresent him; they may say, and undoubtedly will, that he has deserted the Democrats, that he is now a Whig, that he promises one thing and does another, but it will do them no good. To traduce the private characters of their opponents, is a part of Locofoco tactics, and will not therefore excite surprise.

We have said that we will support Messrs Thompson and Van Doren. This is supposing that the Whigs will not nominate candidates for Congress and the Legislature; should they do so, we shall support Whig nominees, but otherwise, of the candidates before the people, we think Thompson and Van Doren the best qualified for the offices for which they are candidates, and shall accordingly give them our support. We believe it is the duty of every man to decide between the candidates before them, though the nominees may all be Locofocos.

Our readers will please bear in mind that there is to be a large lot of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., offered for sale at the shop of H. R. Foster, on Friday and Saturday next. See advertisement in another column.

In to-day's paper we publish an article from the Perryburg Reveille, in which are propounded certain questions to Mr. Wood, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in this district, and his reply thereto. Mr. Wood answers those questions fully and frankly, and certainly deserves much credit for the bold stand he has taken. It will be seen that he takes Whig ground on the first five questions propounded to him, and shows himself to be in favor of measures which the Whig party have advocated for years, and which the Locofoco party have strenuously opposed. One year ago there could not be found a prominent Locofoco from Maine to California, who would have dared to express himself on these questions, as he has done, and this fact shows conclusively the importance of the Whig party maintaining their principles, for it will eventually be the means of bringing the Locofoco party into their support.

But can Mr. Wood be honest in this remarkable and sudden conversion to free soil, and river and harbor improvements. There is certainly a great deal of inconsistency shown in the proceedings of the convention which nominated him, and his answers to these questions. This convention adopted the Baltimore Platform as their articles of faith, and which are diametrically opposed to those laid down by Mr. Wood. The following resolution was unanimously passed by that Convention:

Resolved, That upon the subject of slavery, we adhere to the principles of the resolutions on that subject passed by the Baltimore Convention, May 1848.

Our readers may have forgotten what code of principles the Baltimore Convention laid down, and we will here introduce those in question:

Resolved, 2nd. That the constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

Resolved 7. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing pertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restriction and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgement of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

How the 'Democracy' can reconcile these two platforms, we are unable to determine. How a convention which adopted the Baltimore platform as expressing its views upon national matters, can with any degree of consistency support Mr. Wood and his newly assumed principles, is also a mystery to us. The following is Amos' platform:

WOODVILLE, Sept. 11th, 1849.

To the Editor of the Port Meigs Review:

Your paper of the first inst., containing certain questions propounded to me by an "Independent Elector," is before me. Fully recognizing the right of every voter to know the views of a candidate for his suffrages, on the great questions of the day, I take pleasure in replying frankly and fully. I will extract the questions, and reply to them in the order they stand.

1st, Have Congress the constitutional right to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia? and if they have is it their duty to exercise it?

2d, Do they possess the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the Federal District? and if they do, ought not that power to be exercised, and how?

3d, Should Congress the constitutional right to prohibit the introduction of slavery into California, New Mexico and all other new territories? and if they have, is it their duty to exercise the right?

4th, Have Congress the constitutional right to make appropriation for the improvement of our harbors and navigable rivers? and if they have right, should it be exercised in accordance with the best judgment of the legislative power, or according to wishes or dictations of the Executive?

5th, Ought the channels of the Maumee and Sandusky rivers to be improved to the foot of the rapids, at the expense of the government of United States? and if elected, will you use your earliest and best effort to secure such appropriations?

6th, Are you in favor of a Revenue Tariff, or are you in favor of defraying the expenses of the general government by direct taxation?

First, I have no doubt that Congress possesses the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and am fully of the opinion that it should exercise that power, without a day of unnecessary delay. It is an evil which shocks the feelings of every correct thinker, and the fact that the people of the District, have, through the corporate authorities of Washington City petitioned for its abolition, removes every excuse for delay. In my opinion, no democrat can, consistently with his principles, refuse to measure his conduct support.

Secondly, I believe Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and if elected, will give my just and practicable bill for that purpose my support.

Thirdly, It is highly probable that slavery cannot obtain a legal existence in the territories of New Mexico and California, without a law of Congress permitting its introduction. But the fact that some slaves have already been carried there in defiance, or in absence of law—taken in connection with the danger to be apprehend from executive influence, and the appointment of slaveholders as Judges, many of whom hold that slavery can legally exist anywhere in the absence of prohibitory statutes against induces me to favor the prohibition of that institution. If elected, I shall therefore, as I have heretofore on all occasions stated, exert my influence in favor of attaching a formal prohibition of slavery to any and every bill for the organization of the territories.

Fourthly, Congress, in my opinion, has the constitutional right to make appropriation for the improvement of harbors and navigable rivers, and this, like all other powers pertaining to the legis-

lative department of Government, ought to be judiciously and conscientiously exercised without regard to the wishes or dictation of the Executive.

Fifthly, Believing that the Sandusky and Maumee rivers are national highways and that the whole country has an interest in their improvement, if elected, I will use all honorable exertions to secure appropriations for that purpose.

Sixthly, I am in favor of the principle of direct taxation, as the cheapest and only just mode of raising the revenue of government, whenever the business of the country, and our relations with other nations shall render it expedient to abolish our present revenue system. The time for such a change has not arrived, and I shall support our present revenue tariff, with such modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary.

Respectfully,

AMOS E. WOOD.

For the Freeman.

Letter to the Editor.

MR. FOUKE.—Dear Sir: The 'professing Democratic' principles, and wishing generally to see regularly nominated candidates supported for offices, yet, I am persuaded circumstances do occur rendering that rule not obligatory. In the present instance, I believe that Capt. THOMPSON would be the most efficient Congressman, and that Mr. VANDOREN would be the most capable to represent us in the state Legislature. That some of my brother Democrats differ with me in opinion I am aware, but it gives me pleasure to know that many of the Whigs are resolved to give them their support, believing that in our Elective District they are not strong enough in numbers to elect members of their own party, therefore make choice of the most talented and honest, to represent the interests of the whole people.

Learning by a letter purporting to be written by an unknown Whig in York township, and published in the Democrat, that there is one, (that is to say himself,) so far as the idea of supporting a Democrat to office, that he feels strongly inclined to abjure the party and become a Democrat, if taking the paper will make him one, I have become so far interested in his political destiny and welfare, that I am anxious to seek his acquaintance, and be the first to greet him a member of our Democracy. I feel much regret that he should obscure his talents, and lessen the force of his arguments by suppressing his name; that unquestionably would give weight to his suggestions. O, Sir, whoever you are, or may be, throw off the veil—let us see you in your full dignity and bearing; 'tis in that way you will add lustre and grandeur to our cause which you seem determined to cherish. If you are sincere, (of which I have no doubt,) announce your name, plant your staunch right foot and leg upon our sacred platform, and we will ever receive it as one of the brightest pillars of our temple of freedom. Meekness or false delicacy should not restrain you, your noble nature must certainly propel you to action, and that in your true character, when undying fame might be your reward. The redoubtable Mercey, who, among the first, set the ball rolling in revolutionary France, never published one article without appending his name, and what was the consequence? He rose to power and had he not died a natural death, he would have had the honor of being guillotined, and having his name inscribed among the martyrs of his country. Nor did Tom Paine suppress his name from his valuable writings, and you well recollect that his 'Rights of Man,' contributed more to raise the spirit of liberty and equality among the American people, than all other productions of the day. Marvel not that he expired in obscurity. It is the fortune of many a great and brilliant genius. The consciousness of doing your duty will sustain you under the most trying calamities. And I conjure you, Sir, whether you do or not, throw off the mask and show us who you really are, that you will canvass and determine in your capacities mind without bias or prejudice, the merits of Messrs. THOMPSON and VAN DOREN.

Is the first reprehensible for having been promoted by our government? And when he was a recruiting officer could he compel men to enlist whether they would or not? But you say you do not like the man; O, hear me! noble and honorable souls should throw aside minor considerations, and look solely to the interests of their country; and the latter gentleman, is he to be compared with Col. Weller, whom you say you now esteem? While he is a defaulter to Butler county of many thousands dollars, with no intention of paying up; and again, has lately been removed from a post of honor and trust, by President Taylor, for swindling the government out of